

# COMMONWEALTH NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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## OUR WASHINGTON.

### Celebration of the Day That Made Him President.

Graphic Description of the Scenes and Ceremonies Attendant Upon That Occasion—An Interesting Portion of Our Country's History.

EARLY in the morning, the sun shined brightly on the city of Washington, and the air was fresh and cool. The streets were filled with people, and the air was filled with the sound of music. The celebration of the day that made him President was a grand affair, and the people of Washington were proud to participate in it.

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## TEXAS CONTESTS.

### Municipal Election Troubles in El Paso.

Necessitates the Use of Winchester and Shotguns—The Mayor Ordered While Trying to Open the Safe.

EL PASO, TEX., April 25.—The contested city election took a new turn yesterday. For several days past the old mayor, a Republican, and the old council, composed of Democrats and three Republicans, have been sitting as a canvassing board, hearing the arguments from lawyers and Democratic and Republican contestants.

Yesterday afternoon, at an adjourned meeting of the old board, the mayor put a motion made by a Democratic member, to adjourn the board until the next day, which was carried. The mayor then left the hall, leaving the council without a quorum.

The mayor returned to the hall, and the council members followed him. The mayor then ordered the council members to leave the hall, and he ordered the council members to leave the hall.

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## THE MISSING VESSEL.

### News From the Danmark's People—They Were Found on the Sinking Ship and Safely Landed at the Azores by the Steamer Missouri—The Danmarks' Engines Broke Down and Her Engineer Was Killed.

LINCOLN, April 22.—Forty-two of the crew and all of the passengers of the Danmark, which was found on the sinking ship and safely landed at the Azores by the Steamer Missouri, have arrived here. The Danmarks' engines broke down and her engineer was killed.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### ALL the hot-carriers of the Brick and Mortar Carriers' Union at Henderson, went out on a strike on the 19th. The union demands \$2 per day of nine hours for mortar men and \$1.75 for brick carriers, an increase of fifty cents in favor of mortar men and twenty-five cents in favor of brick-carriers.

Mrs. KATE GANT, whose son was run over by an engine and killed at Hopkinsville, has sued the Meiselle Manufacturing Company for \$10,000 damages, claiming that criminal negligence on their part caused her son's death.

An elevator loaded with wheat, in the warehouse of J. E. Mull & Sons, at Frankfort, fell from the third story to the ground. Berry Johnson, colored, who was on the elevator, was badly cut and bruised about the head.

The President has commuted the sentence of six months' confinement in the Louisville jail, imposed on J. Flanagan, who was convicted in February last of violating the internal revenue laws, to three months, on account of the convict's poor health.

Captain H. B. JENKS, for eleven years up to 1887 chief clerk in the Railway Mail Service at Louisville, has been reinstated and has taken charge.

THIEVES bored through a warehouse at Nicholasville, and stole about fifty gallons of brandy whisky. They drew it out by means of a syphon.

An unknown man was killed by the cars at Louisville.

SAMUEL WALKER, aged thirteen, was killed to death by a male, near Perryville. Dr. JAMES RODGER, for twenty-six years superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, resigned his office, on the 20th, and is taking a much needed rest.

An accident occurred on the Short Line, the other morning, near Glencoe, almost midway between Cincinnati and Louisville, by which eight persons were seriously injured. The No. 7 passenger from Cincinnati had stopped to repair a driving brake when the No. 33 freight crashed into it from the rear. The engineer of the freight jumped and escaped injury, but Wm. Kepper, the fireman, had his right arm broken, while a brakeman was slightly burned. Among the passengers, J. R. Dove, of Pinkey, O., was badly bruised in the head and limbs. Four other passengers were more or less injured. The flagman has his leg broken.

## CHING LUNG SURPRISED.

### A Chinese Mandarin Tells What He Knows of Western Women.

A traveled Chinese mandarin who has lately communicated his impressions of the West to his countrymen deals with great particularity with the position and treatment of women in Europe. These surprised him beyond measure. Thus the notion of husband and wife walking arm in arm in public places fills him with amazement. "No body smiles at it," he says, "and even a husband may perform any menial task in his wife's presence, yet no one will laugh at him." Then, again, the notion of men standing aside to let a woman pass, and the code of politeness which requires men to make way for a woman, are to him incomprehensible.

In China when the men are gorged the women dine off the scraps; but in the West 'at meal-time the men must wait until the women are seated, and then take one after another their places, and the same rule must be observed when the meal is finished.

Western women have curious notions about dress and appearance. "They set store by a large bust and slender waist, but while the waist can be compressed, the bust can not naturally be enlarged; the majority have a wicker contrivance made which is concealed under the bodice on either side, and is considered an adornment. If a woman is short-sighted, she will publicly mount spectacles. Even young girls in their teens pass thus along the streets, and it is not regarded as strange."

As for low dresses, he observes in bewilderment that women going to court regard a bare skin as a mark of respect. He is greatly exercised how to describe kissing; the thing or word does not exist among Chinese, and accordingly he is driven to describe it to the lower part of the chin and making a sound—"again, 'children, when visiting their seniors, apply their mouth to the left or right lips of the elder with a smacking noise." Women as shop attendants, women at home, women with mustaches, then engage the writer's attention, and he passes on to "at homes," and dances. "Besides invitations to dinner there are invitations to a tea gathering, such as are occasionally given by wealthy merchants or distinguished officials. When the time comes invitations are sent to an equal number of men and women, and after these are all assembled, tea and sugar, milk, bread, and the like are set out as aids to conversation. More particularly are there invitations to skip and posture, when the host decides what man is to be the partner of what woman, and what woman of what man. Then with both arms grasping each other they leave their places in pairs and leap, skip, posture, and prance for their mutual gratification. A man and a woman previously unknown to one another may take part in it."

Female Farmers. Will the coming young woman be a farmer? Scattered over all the broad prairies of the Northwest are hundreds of self-reliant, true blue young heroines, living in small, isolated cabins called shacks, proving up claims, entering homesteads and making money.

It is lonesome, dreary business, this living alone on a wild, unsettled prairie, with a face or human form to welcome one or cheer one's solitude, but there seems to be a good many young women who have the grit to hang to this solitary life long enough to prove up a claim at last.

Four young ladies in Dakota last year put their heads together and hit upon an ingenious plan, whereby they could each secure a claim and yet all live comfortably together in one house and each be upon her own land. Instead of building four shacks with one room each, they constructed one shack with four rooms, but so nicely planned that each room of the square building was on a different quarter section. Each had her own bed in her own room and in that way each claimant at night occupied her own land.

Society ladies of the city will wonder, not so much how these young lady settlers got along without social privileges, as how they dared live so far away from the doctors. Why, bless you they never thought of being sick. Doctors are not half so much of a household necessity as city people are in the habit of thinking.



GEORGE WASHINGTON

On this site, in Federal Hall, April 30, 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

This event, which marked the beginning of a memorable epoch in American history, for it was the dedication of the young Republic as well as the inauguration of its first President. Here famous actors of revolutionary times, their dreams of independence, upon this site the crowning event of Washington's glorious life and the life of the juvenile Union occurred. Among the most important scenes in our National history, the drama played here, amid the glow of patriotic enthusiasm, one hundred years ago, must be regarded as transcendent.

From the balcony of the hall that stood where the statue now is, the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens of New York; the Continental Congress sat here in its closing days; and here the first Federal Congress assembled. America offered its place more honorably identified with the history of American liberty than this.

The first inauguration of Washington marked the birth of our National Republic. Colonial and provincial America ceased to exist, and National America began. The hope of success lay apparently in one man, revered and beloved as no other man had been or ever will be, and upon the successful issue of the trust to which he was here solemnly devoted. What scene of history, overtopping or even equals the grandeur and significance of that glorious occasion!

As we look upon this sculptured form of the "Father of his Country," and remember that this is the place of the sublime event which may be commemorated by unborn generations, that here Washington took the oath of his great office, fancy pictures the scenes that occurred here one hundred years ago.

As the first inaugural ceremony occurred to New York City, the ceremonial celebration of that event would naturally take place in the metropolis. The scene pictured here of the illustrious hero and statesman, who was the central point of the commemorative demonstration. And could a more appropriate place be found? The patriotic feelings aroused by the memory of the event have resulted in material action for its

After the adoption of the constitution, on September 17, 1787, it was decided that New York City should be the seat of the first Federal Congress when it should convene. The old City Hall in Wall street, in which the Continental Congress had been accustomed to meet, was placed at the disposal of the city at the disposal of Congress and after reconstruction was known as Federal Hall. The City Hall was built about 1788. It was in the form of an L, and upon the middle, the cellar contained dungeons for criminals; the first story had two wide staircases, two, large and two small rooms; the middle of the second story was occupied by a court room, with the Assembly room on one side and the legislative room on the other. The debtors cells were in the attic.

At this time the building was falling to decay, and the depleted treasury furnished no means with which to erect a new structure or even to remodel the old one. Urgently, in this emergency some of the wealthiest and wealthiest men subscribed money, some thirty-two thousand dollars necessary to make the alterations complete. It was for that period, an amazing sum.

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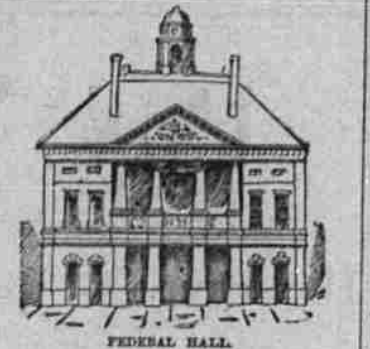
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FEDERAL HALL

Having made a formal introduction, the Vice-President turned to Washington, and gravely addressed him as follows: "Sir, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," was the grave response. The Vice-President Adams then escorted Washington to the balcony, accompanied by Congressmen and distinguished officials. Wall and Broad streets, and windows and house-tops in every direction were crowded. The tumult ceased. A profound silence that was awe-inspiring and almost appalling brooded over the scene immediately preceding the administration of the oath. In the center, between two pillars, stood the commanding figure of Washington. He wore a Continental coat, dark brown knee breeches, white silk stockings and low shoes with silver buckles. His hair was powdered and tied behind. On one side of his head, Chancellor Livingston, in a full clerical suit of black, on the other, Vice-President Adams, dressed more showily than Washington. Between Washington and the Chancellor stood Secretary Otis, a small, short man, holding a Bible on a crimson cushion. Consigning to the group were Roger Sherman, General Knox, General St. Clair and Baron Steuben.

The Bible upon which the oath was taken was carefully covered by the King of Arms, and the Vice-President, Mr. Adams, read the oath. "On this sacred volume, on the thirtieth day of April, 1789, in the City of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath to support the constitution of the United States."

Chancellor Livingston administered the oath in slow, distinct words. When the Bible was raised, and as Washington bowed to kiss it, he said, gravely: "I swear 'adding fervently, with closed eyes, 'so help me, God!'"

"It is done," said the Chancellor; and then turning to the pebbled throng below, he exclaimed: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!" This was the signal for the outbreak of shouts rent the air, and with the waving of flags and banners lasted for several minutes. A flag was immediately displayed over Federal Hall as a sign that the ceremony had been performed, and in consequence all the bells in the city rang triumphantly, while cannon boomed from fort and fleet in every direction.

Washington bowed low to the vast, cheering assemblage, and then retired to the Senate chamber, where he delivered a short inaugural address, remarkable for its modesty, dignity and wisdom. After his address, President Washington, attended by the Vice-President, Chancellor Livingston, Cabinet officers and other dignitaries, went to St. Paul's Chapel, where prayers were read by Bishop Provost, one of the chaplains of Congress. The church was crowded, and the services very impressive. After they were over the President was escorted to his residence. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the people, who usually retired early, sat up until a late hour talking about the event of the day which crowned the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

It is estimated that at the beginning of the revolutionary war there were in the country, both white and black, 2,750,000 souls. The periodical counting of the people was made in 1790, when the population was found to be 3,929,214. When peace was declared the population was not far from 3,200,000. The population of the States in 1790, soon increased to fifteen by the admission of Kentucky and Vermont, was:

State	Population
Massachusetts	337,948
Connecticut	236,841
Delaware	59,084
New York	1,082,465
Pennsylvania	434,094
New Jersey	181,193
Rhode Island	68,802
North Carolina	352,784
South Carolina	206,976
Virginia	683,546
West Virginia	207,630
Potomac	404,778

As kind to your friends, that you may keep them; be kind to your enemies, that they may become your friends.—Thales, B. C. 624.

At the Centennial. BURLINGTON, Ia., April 23.—The steamer Everett, a raft boat belonging to the Burlington Lumber Company, was sunk at the head of Otter Island last night and five of the sixteen persons on board were drowned. The names of the dead are: Captain Vincent Pool, Mrs. Harry Bell, clerk, and her three-year-old daughter; George Howard, first cook; nurse girl, name unknown.

Dr. Beecher Feels His Missing Leg. NEW YORK, April 23.—Dr. Edward Beecher, the aged divine who recently had his leg cut off, is still in the hospital. He complains of a constant and acute neuralgia in the foot which was amputated, and he feels the missing leg as vividly as if it were still attached to his person.

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Canadian Trade. OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—In the House of Commons Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, said that the amount of exports of produce from Canada for the twelve months ended April 1, 1889, was \$3,791,391. For the same period in 1888, the figures were \$3,938,785. This is exclusive of British Columbia.

Paraphrased Pungencies. WOMEN and dictionaries are something alike. Both always have the last word. As her brain should invariably go with every feature which is left to a rapid or frivolous young man.

YOUNG BRIDGES.—"Ah, I would like to cross that field; do you think—ah—that cow would hurt me?" Farmer.—"Did you ever hear of a cow hurting a calf?"

Shower of Rain Improves the Appearance of the Face of Nature.—"Youthful rival (with a meaning glance).—Yes, indeed, and that is where the difference is between nature and art."

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